Capacity Utilisation and Investment in Atomic Power Stations in the Country

*106. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the atomic power plants, statewise;

(b) what has been the percentage of capacity utilisation in each of the atomic power stations during the last three years and in the current year, so far;

(c) the total investment made in each of these plants; and

(d) the average cost of power generation per unit and how does it compare with the power generated in Hydel and Thermal Sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) The statewise names and percentage capacity utilisation of the nuclear power stations in commercial operation are as follows:

Name of the Nuclear Power Station in commercial operation	State in which it is located	Capacity factor (%) Period			
		87-88 *	88-89 *	89-90 *	90-91 (upto April 1990.)
Tarapur Atomic Power Station - Unit - 1 (TAPS 1)	Maharashtra	32	86	65	93
Tarapur Atomic Power Station - Unit- 2 (TAPS 2)	Maharashtra	82	49	45	43
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station - Unit - 1 (RAPS- 1)	Rajasthan	17	21	27	29
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station - Unit 2 (RAPS 2)	Rajasthan	61	86	65	89
Madras Atomic Power Station - Unit - 1 (MAPS 1)	Tamil Nadu	55	62	27	48
Madras Atomic Power Station - Unit 2 (MAPS 2)	Tamil Nadu	44	37	39	58

*denotes financial year April to March.

Notes: The capacity factors of RAPS 1 and RAPS 2 include equivalent electricity corresponding to steam supply from these units to nearby Heavy Water Plant. The power level of RAPS 1 is restricted since the year 1987 to 50% of full reactor power as per the stipulation of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board consequent on the mechanical sealing of the light water leak from the south end shield.

Apart from the above nuclear power plants in commercial operation, the first unit of Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh is presently in the stage of test power operation upto 50% full reactor power and expected to commence commercial operation during the current year.

(c) and (d) The sanctioned capital costs for setting up of the nuclear power stations in commercial operation and unit energy prices of electricity generated at the stations busbars are as follows:

Plant	Sanctioned cost* (Rs. in crores)	Unit energy price* in paise/Kwh as on 1-3-1990.
TAPS–1 & 2	92.99	46.20
RAPS–1	73.27	46.59
RAPS–2	102.54	
MAPS–1	118.83	52.24
MAPS–2	127.04	

*The unit energy prices include a return of 12% on capital employed at a normative capacity factor of 62.8%. During the entire seventh five year plan period, excluding RAPS–1 whose power level has been restricted to 50% of full reactor power, the other nuclear power stations TAPS–1 & 2, RAPS–2 and MAPS–1 & 2 together achieved an overall capacity factor of 57% which is about 6% less than the normative capacity factor of 62.8%.

Cost of generation from these stations are generally comparable to that of thermal power stations while cost of generation from hydel power stations is mostly lower compared to nuclear and thermal power stations. During 1987-88 the pooled cost of energy generation of thermal & hydel stations was 56.63 and 11.71 paise/Kwh respectively.

Soviet Offer of Joint Production of MIG-29

*107. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union offered joint production of MIG-29 to replace MIG-21;

(b) if so, the details of the offer; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) The Soviet authorities had offered the licence production of MIG-29 in India. This, however, was not for replacing MIG-21 aircraft.

(c) The question of licence manufacture of MIG-29 aircraft has been considered and it has been decided not to go in for indigenous production at present.

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०) द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

*108, डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1990–91 के शैक्षणिक वर्ष के प्रारम्भ हो जाने के बावजूद, दिल्ली के बाजारों में राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा प्रकाशित पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की उपलब्धि की भारी किल्लत है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संस्था द्वारा आज तक दिल्ली में किस-किस कक्षा के छात्रों को बिक्री के लिये कुल कितनी-कितनी पाठ्य-पुस्तकें उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि ये पुस्तकें उचित तथा निर्धारित मूल्यों पर नहीं बेची जा रही हैं ; और वे बाजार में नहीं मिल रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?